Amendments

In accordance with 37 CFR §1.121, please amend the above-identified application as set forth below.

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification at paragraph 25 page 6 of the specification

[0025] As is clear from the luminance distribution L along the lines a and b as in Figure 4b, the lateral distance from the luminous-element chips 4 to the respective edge walls 7, 7', 7" has a substantial effect on the shape of a luminance gradient G. A gradient G' in the region of the preferred edge wall 7' is relatively large, that is, the luminance distribution has a steep ascent in this region, so that in combination with the optical element 2 a relatively sharp light/dark boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings) can be obtained. The other transitions in the regions of the edge wall 7" have a smaller luminance gradient G".

Please amend the specification at paragraph 27 page 7

[0027] As can be seen from Figures 6a and 6b, the luminous-element chips 4 lie relatively close to a preferred edge wall 25', so that a relatively large luminance gradient G' is obtainable. The latter allows the relatively sharp light/dark boundary LDB, the asymmetrical shape of the light/dark boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings) (15° ascent) being produced by the bulging shape of the reflective surface 24 of the optical element 23.

Please amend the specification at paragraph 28 page 7

[0028] In Figure 5b is shown the intensity peak I_2 which is determined in width and shape by the four luminous-element chips 4. The intensity I_1 at the light/dark

boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings) is determined by the strong decline in luminance L_1 in the region of the preferred edge wall 25'. The distance between the luminous-element chips 4 and the other edge walls 25" is greater, so that the corresponding luminance gradients G" are made flatter. The distance between the luminous-element chips 4 and the edge walls 25 is a measure of the steepness of the decrease in luminance or the magnitude of the luminance gradient G.

Please amend the specification at paragraph 29 page 7 of the specification

[0029] According to a third embodiment as in Figures 7a to 8b, a luminous plate 30 with an asymmetrically constructed luminous-panel/recess 31 is provided. The luminous panel and the recess 31 are defined by edge walls 32 in accordance with the preceding examples, a preferred edge wall 32' having a break 33 from which a section of the edge wall 32' extends further at an angle of ~~50~~15°. The luminous-element chips 4 abut directly by their side walls against the two sections of the edge wall 32' separated by the break 33, so that a large luminance gradient G' is formed to form the light/dark boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings).

Please amend the specification at paragraph 30 page 8 of the specification

[0030] As can be seen from Figures 7a and 7b, an optical element 34 which is designed as a lens and arranged at a distance from the luminous plate 30 is provided. A lower region L_1 of the luminous panel which runs along the preferred edge wall 32' corresponds to an intensity range I_1 of light distribution, at the edge of which runs the light/dark boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings). An upper region L_2 of the luminous panel is projected in a lower intensity range I_2 of light distribution projected on a

measuring screen arranged at a standardised distance. The luminous plate 30 is preferably arranged in a focal plane of the lens 34.

Please amend the specification at paragraph 31 page 8 of the specification

[0031] A common feature of the above practical examples is that most of the recess is filled by the luminous-element chips 4, but for the formation of a light/dark boundary LDB ("HDG" in the drawings) the distance from groups of luminous-element chips 4 to the edge is relatively small or zero. The different geometries of the luminous panels can be used individually or in combination to generate different light distributions, in particular in each case for the formation of basic light, asymmetrical light or other light configurations. The headlamp formed in this way can, for example, be used to produce a dipped beam, main beam, motorway beam and/or cornering beam function.